

1. Yes
2. Authority to accept gifts, home leave after three years or after eighteen months, at the discretion of the Director, transfer of Government contributions from one retirement system to another, re-employment rights for employees assigned to the Agency from another Government agency, employment of annuitants by the Government, continuance of a widow's annuity if she remarries, and all of the provisions of Title 2.
3. See attachment. Note that these limitations apply only to vouchered funds. The Agency may exercise all of the authority of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 under its general authority in Section 8.
4. This confirms our definition to that contained in the Overseas Differentials and Allowances Act. It should also be noted that before they became states, Hawaii and Alaska historically were considered to be "abroad", but Puerto Rico was not.
5. Difficulty would be most likely in the case of medical treatment in Europe should it be decided that the same medical treatment is available there as in the United States.
6. Yes
7. This is now being approved.
8. Yes. Also USIA
9. Yes
10. If you substitute authorities for "benefits" in the first line, the answer is yes.
11. To conform to the language of the Foreign Service Act with respect to these phrases.
12. Under our general authorities in Section 8.

13. Yes. These include the White House, the Atomic Energy Commission, and numerous Government corporations.
14. The CIA Act provides for retirement at age 50 with twenty years service, a 2 per cent computation factor, mandatory retirement at age 60, and a maximum annuity at 70 per cent. The Civil Service Act provides for retirement at age 65 with 30 years service, 1 1/2 per cent, 1 3/4 per cent, and 2 per cent computation factor, mandatory retirement at age 70, and maximum annuity at 70 per cent.
15. This is based entirely on the different positions of a natural child under the various states' laws on descent and distribution. See the attached House report on the provision.
16. Section 202 basically goes to the definition of who is a student. (i.e. He does not cease to be a student if the interim between school years does not exceed five months.) Thus, if he is sick for four months and returns to school before the passage of five months, he is considered to be a student throughout. Under Section 204 the question is whether he becomes a student, not whether he is a student. He may, for example, be an 18 year old whose annuity has expired because he is not in student status who chooses to perform his military duty following, which he desires to continue his education. Once he establishes himself as a student, the annuity may recommence and continue until age 22 provided he remains a student.
17. Yes. Also with the Overseas Differentials and Allowances Act.
18. This distinguishes from an elected official. This also conforms with the Foreign Service Act.
19. The Foreign Service has the same provision, and the Armed Services have an even more liberal provision.

20. This makes it clear that if an annuitant obtains other Government employment in which his salary is more than at the time of his retirement from the Agency, he may retain the entire salary although he would not receive any of his annuity. This conforms to the Foreign Service Act.
21. The Commission has approved it.
22. The FBI does not have this authority. As noted earlier, both the Foreign Service and Military do have it.
23. Yes. The same with any other Government agency.
24. The Continuation of a widow's annuity on remarriage, and the provision relating to the re-employment of an annuitant in Government.
25. Yes

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